## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE LATE JAMES MONTGOMERY, THE POET.

Of he decease of the venerable JAMES MONT-GOMERY, of Sheffield, in England, illustrious no less by his talents and his public works than by the christian virtues and unblemished purity of his private life, our readers were informed, a week or two ago, in an article of news copied with some modifications from a New York journal. By one of the late steam-packets the Editors have more recently received copies of the "Sheffield Times" containing some particulars of his Life and Death, with copious details of his Funeral Obsequies.

Full of interest as these details are and could not but be to his friends and relatives, and to the whole population of the great town by which he was universally beloved, and even idolized, they would, in their entire extent, be comparatively without attraction to those who knew Montgomery only by name. It may, however, serve to give some idea of the regard in which he was held whilst living, to state that the funeral procession on the occasion was composed of all the public authorities of the place, official as well as municipal, of representatives of every public institution and association, including the Mayor and the whole body of the Corporation of the town, and (so to Raleigh Register, which exists to this day, being speak) the whole mass of its inhabitants. It will perhaps surprise those readers who have only heard of Sheffield as a manufacturing town to learn that in this funeral train, beside the hearse drawn by six horses, and four mourning coaches drawn by four herses each, there were upwards of a hundred and forty carriages. Forming a part of the procession were nearly fifty Ministers of many churches, and among them the Bishop and six Ministers of the Church of the United Brethren, (Moravians,) in which the deceased was nurtured and raised; the whole scene being, in the language of as had never before been witnessed in Sheffield.

The remains of our deceased friend-for such in our early years he emphatically had been-were deposited in a beautiful rural cemetery on the borders of the town.

There was, as we learn from the paper above referred to, a competition for the honor of Mont-GOMERY'S burial place. We quote from the Times:

"The plot of ground suggested and recommended by the Cemetery Committee for his grave is precisely the spot which is the most conspicuous in the line with the late Mr. Montgoment's residence. It may be interesting to mention that not only did Mr. MONTGOMERY compose a hymn on the occasion of the consecration of the new cemetery, but [some time before his death] he walked round the ground and expressed himself delighted both with the picturesque scenery and the anticipation of the beautiful aspect which the ground would present when it assumed its ultimate form and decorations. This circumstance. trifling as it is, becomes gratifying in connexion with the fact that considerable difficulty had to be overcome with reference to the alleged or implied disposition o Mr. Montgomery to be interred at the village of Eckington, the burial place of the Gales family-a desire in which the surviving Miss Gales very naturally concurred. The two Moravian establishments in this part of the kingdom-Fulneck, near Leeds, and Ockbrook, near Derby-had also been mentioned as places where the interment was likely to take place."

In another part of the Times, the name of the same lady occurs at the close of a very interesting account of the life and dving hours of the Poet:

"We must not." says the writer. "omit to mention o to sympathize with the venerable woman who alone, or with her late sisters, has been his companion during about half a century, and whose whole solicitude has been dewith whom she had so long walked down the vale of life. We allude of course to Miss Gales, who, having been so long to him as a sister and a friend, feels intensely a bereavement which leaves her so far advanced in years alone in the world."

mention, in all the accounts of Montgomery's life, of his business engagement with Mr. Gales, will perhaps have suggested to some of our readers the probability of a family relation between the Lady kindly received. above referred to and those persons on this side of the Atlantic who bear the same name. It is even of Sheffield, who with his Wife and the Children daughter. Miss GALES, therefore, the sole survivor of the name in England, is the Aunt of both the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

JOSEPH GALES the Senior, with his Family, came to this country in the year 1795, having in the transition from his native country to the New World spent some months at Hamburg, in Germany, or rather at the town of Altona, immediately adjacent to it.

Americans, he had made at Hamburg, the original of which was placed in our possession by a surviving relative of the latter gentleman, discloses the precise date of the arrival of Mr. Gales in this country, and his first impressions of it:

No. 272 NORTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEAR SIR: As you were pleased to express a wish to hear of our safe arrival upon the shores of America, I take the opportunity which the sailing of the Adriana for Hamburgh gives me to inform you that I and mine reached this port safe and well on the 30th of July, after reached this port sale and well on the ooth of Suly, and a tolerably agreeable passage of sixty days; for, though the time was somewhat longer than is reckoned a short passage, it passed away smoothly from a perfect good understanding subsisting betwixt us and the captain, and from his and his mate's very kind attentions to the children. What added also to the agreeableness of the passage. dren. What added also to the agreeableness of the pas-

dren. What added also to the agreeableness of the passage we had very little sea sickness amongst us.

We find Philadelphia a fine flourishing city; but, from the great influx of foreigners of late, (particularly of French West Indians,) the necessaries of life are very dear, and rents remarkably high. It was with difficulty, indeed, after being twelve days at a tavern, that I could find any place in which to put our heads. At length, however, I got very comfortable, though very dear apartments, just without the city, in an open situation, near the ments, just without the city, in an open situation, near the river Delaware. We have found the heat of the weather excessive and scarcely supportable, but for a few days

past we have had it cooler.

The letter you were so good as to favor me with to Col. Oswald I delivered at his house, but he was in the neighborhood of New York, on account of ill health; those for New York, not finding it convenient at present to go there, I enclosed to a particular friend just arrived there from England, (along with the work of Condorcet, which, for want of leisure, I did not translate—I was chief nurse on board.) with a few lines from myself, requesting their advice through the medium of my friend, or by letter. I heard from my friend at New York yesterday, who says that Mr. Fellows thinks Hudson would be a good place for me to fix at, but he will write me on the subject. Mr. Flint would confer with Mr. Fellows upon the matter.

Dobson, bookseller here, he recommended me to Dunlap & Claypole as a person capable of undertaking an active part in the management of their paper, and with them I am engaged upon tolerably good terms. This situation will not only give my family present bread, but it will habituate me to the manner of doing business here, and proportionity of hacoming acquainted with a proportion of the company of

habituate me to the manner of doing business here, and give me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with many things which will be of use hereafter.

I wish, while you are at Paris, you could learn the title or the printer of the principal paper in every scaport in France, that, if I commence a paper, I might have the benefit of an exchange by every ship sailing from thence.

The treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and this country has given great dissatisfaction to the great body of the people here, and addresses have been presented to the President from all parts, requesting him to withhold his signature from it, though a majority of the Senate had sanctioned it;) but within these few days a number of merchants in this and other places have addressed the President, and expressed their approbation of dressed the President, and expressed their approbation of the treaty. It is said the President has signed it, and that Mr. Hammond has sailed to England with it from

New York.

A week ago it was positively said here that the yellow fever raged at New York, but it is now found to be without foundation. No epidemic disease is there. A few more than ordinary deaths have been occasioned by the

hot weather. Boston is also sickly.

My wife joins me in expression of thanks for the many civilities shown to us at Altona, and in the hope of soon seeing you on this side of the Atlantic well and happy.

Yours, sincerely,

JO. GALES.

After residing upwards of four years in the city of Philadelphia, during which he established and carried on a considerable printing office, Mr. GALES was induced to transfer his establishment to Raleigh, the seat of Government of the State of North Carolina; and, very soon after his arrival there, began the publication of a newspaper by the title of the now owned and edited by Mr. SEATON GALES, his

As soon as practicable after his arrival in this country, he took the first step of declaring in legal form his intention to become a citizen of the United States; which intention was carried out very soon after his removal to Raleigh, by his naturalization at a United States Court held in that young city.

We should not have troubled our readers with all these particulars, and perhaps not with any of them, had it not been in some degree necessary to show the authenticity of the source of the memoir the Times, such a demonstration of public feeling of Mr. Montgomery which we are about to lay before them, and the reliance that may be placed upon its general accuracy.

> Among the manuscripts found with the papers of Mrs. GALES, after her decease, (in 1839,) was a collection, the general title of which was as follows : " Reminiscences which relate to Persons who have come under my own observation." First in order of these Reminiscences is the subjoined, copied from the original, in her own handwriting.

> > JAMES MONTGOMERY.

This estimable man and celebrated poet was born No vember 4th, 1771, at Irvine, in Ayrshire, in Scotland. His father was a Moravian Minister, and, when he was still an infant, his parents removed to Antrim county, Ireland. When only six years old this child of promise was placed at Fulneck, in Yorkshire, a seminary of the Unitas Fratrum. His parents, going as missionaries to the West Indies, died there.

At the seminary above mentioned he soon became familiar with the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, and with history, geography, and music; his early taste for poetry interfering with more beneficial studies. Even at the early age of ten years he was a devoted worshipper at the shrine of the Muses. In 1787 he left Fulneck, and was placed by his guardians at an bscure village in Yorkshire as a shop-boy. That this situation should satisfy his ardent mind could not be expected; and, after struggling with his feelings, out eighteen months he privately left his employer, and, ignorant of the world and buoyed up by delusive hopes, he wandered about for a few days, and, with a few shillings in his pocket, reached the village of Wath, near to Rotherham. During his term of service in the shop he had filled up the leisure hours of his situation in the indulgence of his ruling passion. Truly might he have said, with Pope-

"I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came."

From Wath he went to London. High in expectation and flushed with long-cherished hopes of never-dying fame and munificent rewards of genius, he applied to Mr. The recurrence of this name, together with the Harrison, a celebrated publisher in Paternoster Row. With this gentleman he remained a few months; but, as no one would undertake to publish what they deemed the crude effusions of an unknown juvenile poet, he returned, disheartened and melancholy, to Wath, where he was At this period of time my personal knowledge of Mr.

MONTGOMERY commenced. Mr. Gales then, and for some so. She was the youngest sister of Joseph Gales. years preceding, published a newspaper entitled "The Sheffield Register," and in consequence of an advertisement for a clerk in that paper by one of the merchants then born emigrated to the United States sixty Montgomer applied for the situation. Well do I reyears ago. Among these children the Editor of member the circumstances attending my first knowledge this paper who bears the same name was the oldest of this interesting young man; for interesting he was, son, and the Wife of his Associate was the youngest in spite of his very uncouth habiliments. His inquiry was for Mr. Gales, and it so happened that I was crossing the passage at the moment he presented himself at the door. I received the letter, and when I had read it I compared it with the singular appearance of the writer, for there was a bright beam of intelligence in his fine hazel eye which identified him. His letter was replete with energy, and, in offering his services as a clerk, in consequence of the advertisement, he entered into an animated description of his pursuits, his feelings, his expectations, and his disappointments. With sarcastic bitterness he spoke of the Macsenas' of modern days and The following letter from Mr. GALES to JOEL the selfishness of modern publishers. For a long time, BARLOW, whose acquaintance, with that of other even till lately, I, preserved this letter, nor do I now recollect what became of it.

> And now to describe this very extraordinary young man at my first interview with him. He was in his 19th year, of a middle size, his eyes bright, clear, and expressive, his hair auburn, his complexion fair. These m nute observations were not, however, made at this transient view; but his dress, exactly as it was, never again presented itself, and it is difficult to conceive that a person, a young one too, who had been in the great metropolis of the British Empire, should have appeared as he did. His coat was of the coarsest blue cloth, cut mathematically it is true, but without the least regard to taste or fashion; his under clothes of the coarsest materials. and his breeches (for pantaloons had not yet made their debut in male attire) were of leather; his stockings blue woollen, and dragged above his knees to meet his upper clothes; his shoes hob-nailed, such as the farmers' servants wore; his hat broad-brimmed, with a round close crown, under which, low in his neck, hung his hair in long straggling ends. But, oh! what a noble heart beat inder this rude exterior! what an enlightened mind gave energy to his expressions!

> The person who advertised for a clerk had obtained one, but Mr. Gales, much pleased at a subsequent interview, engaged Montgomery in the same capacity. And a more fuithful servant or a truer friend we were never

that Mr. Fellows thinks Hudson would be a good place for me to fix at, but he will write me on the subject. Mr. Flint would confer with Mr. Fellows upon the matter.

Finding money go pretty freely here, I thought it most prudent to get into a way of earning some, (my stock being pretty much reduced,) and, being introduced to Mr. time small, he would sometimes sit in complete abstraction, twirling the corner of his handkerchief, for a long western country.

He was the most agreeable companion, as well as the most well as the most of men, even in the sometime of

self and two young female visiters accompanying them for pleasure. It was a most delightful tour, as we visited those wonders of Nature which are so celebrated in topographical history. Unfortunately in this journey Montgomery took celd, which eventuated in a swelling, and finally in the suppuration of his jaw, which, as long as I knew him, was a source of pain and inconvenience to him. Never was father kinder to a child than Mr. Gales was to Montgomery; and he repaid it with the exertion of a faithful servant and the duty of a son. I have never known any person more affectionately devoted to another than Mr. Montgomery was at that time to Mr. Gales. In the difficulties and dangers of that convulsed period he took his share. When we finally concluded to leave England, in 1794, \* our particular and excellent friend, the Rev. B. NAYLOR, purchased the "Sheffield Register" and the printing office, and for some time it was printed in his name. Some time after which a new arrangement was made, and Montgomeny became proprietor, as well as editor and printer.

Although the Register was now conducted with less zeal for the popular cause than it had been by its former publisher, yet was its editor twice immured within the walls of York Castle-first, for three months and with a fine, for publishing (and it was printed without his knowledge) a song written and published long before he entered on the business. It was a patriotic song, written in Ireland, and the exceptionable line was, "If France conquers, the world will be free." Those only who know the turbulence of those times can conceive how the merest trifle was construed into an expression of disaffection to the Government. Within a year afterwards our unfortunate friend was imprisoned for boldly and manfully expressing his opinion of the bloody and dis-graceful conduct of the Sheffield volunteers in a riot in which two men were killed. He was sent again to his old lodgings for six months, and paid a still heavier fine.

From that period MONTGOMERY devoted a great portion of his time to poetry, and no inconsiderable portion of it to the calls of humanity, the claims of benevolence, the duties of private friendship, and to public services. In this period he has published as much and as valuable matter as any poet of his age—the age we live in, I mean. Besides a large mass of smaller poems on miscellaneous subjects, his "Wanderer of Switzerland," "West Indies," "World before the Flood," and "Greenland" have gone each of them through many editions, and have some of them been translated into French and German. In this country also have been many editions.

MONTGOMERY is now 55 years old, + and has recently retired from his professional duties, on which occasion he received a greater mark of distinction, a greater proof of the honorable estimation in which he was held, than any other private individual in that part of England has ever received. A dinner, called in the name of Lord MILTON, son of Earl FITZWILLIAM, and at which he presided, was advertised to be given to Mr. MONTGOMERY on his retiring from public life. The tickets were a guinea each; and, on the second day, the subscription was obliged to be closed, as the applicants were too numerous for accommodation.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men." That tide was taken at the flood" by our friend for it surely may be said without egotism that the printing office and bookstore were congenial soils for the germination of his powerful mind, and the kindness with which he was treated by his employer and friend, warmed that noble heart which a cold world had almost chilled to despair.

At the period when this is written Montgomeny enjoys the otium cum dignitate in Sheffield, where he has lived for thirty-six years, occasional excursions excepted. He lives, too, in the house which we occupied, and Mr. Gales's Maiden Sisters, about his own age, still live there; and to them he is, as he ever has been, a brother and a friend WINIFRED GALES. RALEIGH, (N. C.) OCTOBER 18, 1826.

P. S. I had forgot to mention, but surely I may do it with laudable pride, that in our friend's Farewell Address on relinquishing the publication of the Iris (September 27, 1825) he reverted to his first residence in Sheffield, and the state of parties at that time :

"With all the enthusiasm of youth I entered into the feelings of those who called themselves the friends of 'all the reformers of that era been generous, upright, and disinterested, like the noble-minded editor of the Sheffield Register, (as this paper was then called.) the cause which they espoused would never have been disgraced, and might have prevailed even at that time, since there could have been nothing to fear, and all to ' hope, from patriotic measures supported by patriotic

\* Note by the Editors .- It may not be uninteresting to the reader to learn, upon the authority of the Sketch of Mr. Montgomen's life referred to in the introduction to this article as having been published in the Sheffield Times, the immediate causes which led to the emigration of Mr. GALES to the United States, as they are truly and impartially disclosed in the following extract from that sketch:

"Mr. MONTGOMERY was received into the family of Mr. "Mr. MONTGOMERY was received into the family of Mr. Gales, as he had been in every other, not only with respect, but even with affection, for his simple manners, ingenuous disposition, and poetical talents a ways made him friends. Mr. Gales, who had been very respectably educated, was a man not only of a strong mind, but of a most sterling character, being at once inflexible in his sentiments and uncompromising in his integrity. His Wife was a woman possessing between the search of the strength of the strength of the service of the service

both accomplishments and a taste for literature.

"This was in 1792, a period, it will be recollected, when names the most elevated in rank as well as in intellect, and when men, one another's equals in honor and honesty, held when men, one another's equals in nonor and nonesty, held the most opposite political opinions. The spirit of the French revolution, newly liberated from the mangled body of an an-cient despotism, and deeply baptized with blood, stalked over Europe, justly producing consternation and dismay wherever it appeared. England was one of its favorite haunts. Shef-Europe, justly producing consternation and dismay wherever it appeared. England was one of its favorite haunts. Shefield, in common with other large manufacturing towns, was suspected and watched by Government, and Mr. Gales, as the organ of the popular sentiment, was a marked man. Suspicion at length reached its aome; he learnt, by mere accident, while in a neighboring town, that a mandamus had been issued for his apprehension—that his house had been searched. He knew that to be suspected was to be guilty. He would, however, have remained, but was compelled by his family and friends to flee: he therefore resolved instantly to pass over sea; and presently, with his wife, arrived in secresy and safety at Hamburg, from which neighborhood (Altona) they ultimately proceeded to America."

† This was written in the year 1826.

+ This was written in the year 1826.

CHOLERA.—This disease appears to be lurking about in different parts of the country, but whether it is to prevail extensively this season, and if so where, is as yet un developed. More or less cases have occurred in Nashville, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York, Brooklyn, Bos ton, Charlestown, Providence, and various other places but thus far they have been few in number, and have excited but little attention. It is, however, to be noted that the warm season, which appears most favorable to its propagation, has but just commenced. The disease will therefore have ample scope as to time before the cold weather sets in, and all our large cities contain plenty of fit materials. Prevention is better than cure, and it were the succeeding day they commenced their return down too long delayed.

Anti-Nebraska Meetings in Indiana. CINCINNATI, JUNE 15 .- A large and enthusiastic anti-Nebraska meeting was held yesterday at Madison, Indiana It was composed chiefly of Democrats. Resolutions were passed repudiating the Democratic platform lately manufactured at Indianapolis; a mass Convention was recom

mended to be held at Indianapolis on the 18th July. Hon. John Petrir attempted to address the people of Lafayette on Monday on the Nebraska bill, but he met with a stormy reception. During his speech he was grouned and hissed. When the vote was taken on a series of resolutions offered the confusion and excitement was so great that the question could not be decided.

## WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever. one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORS. The House of Representatives of New Hampshire made an unsuccessful effort vesterday to choose one of the two United States which it is the duty of the Legislature to elect. The party nominations previously made, for the short term, were

JOHN S. WELLS, JOEL EASTMAN, and MASON W. TAPPAN. The first ballot resulted thus: 
 John S. Wells, Nebraska Democrat.
 147

 Geo. W. Morrison, Anti-Nebraska Dem.
 18

 Joel Eastman, Whig.
 87

 Mason W. Tappan, Freesoil
 52

Neither of the candidates having a majority of all the votes cast, another ballot was had with the following result:

John S. Wells, Nebraska Democrat .... 

The above votes were for a Senator to supply the racancy caused by the death of Mr. ATHERTON. A motion was then made to elect a Senator for a full term, to commence at the end of the present Congress. This was ruled out of order, and a proposition of indefinite postponement having been generally objected to, it was finally decided to postpone the election to Wednesday next. The Anti-Nebraska resolutions were postponed to the morning of the same day.

The Union, in controverting a statement in a Philadelphia journal that the result of the recent Mayor's election in this city was a verdict of the people of Washington against the Nebraska bill, requests our testimony as to the fact. We are bound both in candor and politeness to comply with the Union's request, although we took no part in the canvass and spoke with very few persons on the subject. But, as far as our knowledge extends, we car very confidently say that the Nebraska question did not enter into the contest, and we presume was not even thought of. Nor was the election decided by old party issues; for while the friends of the Administration generally supported the unsuccessful candidate, he received the support also of a large number of Whigs.

When the Nebraska Bill was pending in Congress we more than once took occasion to show that it was defended by Democratic presses at the North and South on directly opposite grounds, and since it has become a law the same difference of opinion continues to prevail. Whilst leading Democratic presses at the North commend the act for the reason that it gives full sanction to squatter sovereignty, the Southern Democratic presses repudiate this interpretation of it and congratulate their readers that this odious feature was voted down and omitted. The following view of the act, by which the Jackson "Mississippian" seeks to make it acceptable to the South, contrasts directly with the samples of Northern sentiment which will be found on another page of this paper :

FROM THE JACKSON MISSISSIPPIAN OF JUNE 9. Not to prolong a controversy about a measure which has been passed, but to keep up the record showing that | their works, and still more so for projected works of the it was not the intention of the framers of the Nebraska bill to kind not yet commenced, that the most active competiengraft upon it the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and to tion should be maintained between the producers in the authorize the Territorial Legislature to legislate on the two countries, as the most certain mode of obtaining iron subject of slavery, we will state that, while the measure permanently at the most moderate rate which the cost of was pending in the House, Mr. Mace, of Indians, offered | production will justify. The true mode to accomplish an amendment "that the Territorial Legislatures shall this would be to give the iron producers a permanent freedom, justice, and humanity. Those with whom I have power to admit or exclude slavery at any time." but only a reasonable duty per ton, and not leave them to This amendment was promptly rejected! Another attempt was made by Mr. Fuller, of Maine, who offered precisely in Europe, and which makes a decline in price there fall the same amendment. He professed himself a National | with double weight for both cost and duty upon the home Democrat, and declared that he wanted "to vote for the producer, until he is ruined and his business broken up, bill, but he would not as at present advised unless his and the country left to the mercy of foreign producers, amendment should be adopted." It was promptly re- who, after one year's supply at low prices, which will jected by a decisive vote! We have already shown that the Senate voted down by a large majority an amendment of Mr. Chase to the same effect. Let the croakers of the Whig press who justified the California swindle in 1850. but who profess to see the bug-bear of squatter sovereignty in the Nebraska bill, hold their peace.

Lord ELGIN, Governor-General of Canada, arrived in his Province on Saturday, by railway from Portland. The "city town council" of St. Hya cinthe received him through their Mayor, who congratulated Lord E. upon the happy conclusion of his negotiations for commercial-reciprocity with the great and prosperous neighboring Republic, by which the Council expect to see the productions of Canada very soon doubled. At Longeuil the Mayor again presented an address. The Mayor of Montreal welcomed him at the wharf; and addresses were made to him by the members of McGill College and the Board of Trade; to all which Lord EL-GIN replied. Salutes were fired, and he was escorted by a guard of honor of the 26th regiment. proceeded on his way to Quebec.

PENSIONS TO PRIVATEERSMEN .- The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a notice stating that Congress has nade an appropriation for paying the pensions of invalid Britain) up to the thirtieth of the present month. The following evidence must be produced before parties interested will be entitled to receive the benefit of the law :

1. Sworn declaration of memorial setting forth the vessel to which the pensioner belonged; his rank or station; when and in what manner disabled; monthly rate of pen-

when and in wast manner dissoled; monthly rate of pear-sion, and date to which last paid.

2. Evidence of identity, either by affidavit of two cre-dible witnesses or the certificate of a justice of the peace.

The above evidence to be authenficated by the certifiate under seal of the proper officers, showing the official character of the justice of the peace, and to be forwarded with the original peasion certificate.

THE ROCK ISLAND EXCURSION PARTY.-The excursion party over the Rock Island Railroad had, on the whole, very pleasant trip up the Mississippi from Rock Island to St. Paul. They arrived at the latter city on the morning of the 8th, Thursday. After visiting and admiring the Falls the company returned to the village. In the evening a grand ball was given to the strangers, and on last accounts.

THE OPENING OF ICELAND. -Another barrier to the liberty of commerce has just been thrown down by a new Danish law making trade with Iceland free to all nations. This trade not long since was a monopoly, held by a small company of Copenhagen merchants.

WASHINGTON MARKETS .- Lambs \$2.50 to \$3.50, as to quality; calves \$3.50 to \$8 do.; corn, little offering, 78 to 80 cents per bushel; oats 56 to 60 cents.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES .- The Chippewa and Sioux Indians are still at swords' points, and it is said that along the waters of the Upper Minnesota quite a number of Sioux scalps have been taken by the former nation. At Swan Lake, on the 30th ultimo, as a Sioux Indian was sitting in a door of a house conversing with some Frenchmen one of whom was the husband of his sister, a ball from the neighboring forest pierced his heart; and, before the terror-stricken spectators could recover from their confusion, a stalwart Chippewa sprang forth, and, yelling the exulting death-whoop, tore the victim's scalp from his head and disappeared again in the depths of the wood. IRON AND SUGAR.

Messrs. Editors: Some parties seem disposed a advocating a revision of the present tariff, to raise a crusade against the two important interests of iron and sugar; and as any unfavorable action of the kind would not only be very injurious to those directly concerned, but also to the country generally, I beg a small space in your columns to offer some remarks

The present high price of iron can, I think, be clearly raced to the operation of the existing tariff of 1846, and to the ad valorem principle of that tariff, as I will endeavor

The commencement of the railroad system in England in 1829, and its subsequent rapid extension, greatly stimulated the production of iron in Great Britain, which, from 700,000 tons in 1830, rapidly increased to 1,000,000 tons in 1835, 1,500,000 tons in 1840, and 1,800,000 tons in 1846. It was very apparent to every one that, so soon as the home demand became saturated, the prices of iron in Great Britain, under such a rapid and largely increased production, must decline, unless a large foreign outlet could be obtained for the surplus. Such, in fact, was the case; and the greatly increased home production in the United States rendered it unnecessary for the latter to go into the British markets for any considerable supplies.

Such was the position of affairs in 1846, when the present tariff was established. The British iron market was just beginning to feel the effect of our supply, and prices fell twelve to fifteen per cent. during the course of that year. In 1847 they declined about as much more, which was the year of greatest production in the United States; and in consequence there was a continued ab sence in the British markets of American purchasers to any considerable extent. This only hastened the decline there, as their stoc. atinued to accumulate under the diminished home the absence of foreign demand. The result was that a further decline of nearly or quite forty per cent. took place during the year 1848, and large orders were then sent from the United States, the execution of which was immediately felt on the home production, which was not only at once checked, but began to decrease.

The ad valorem system now exhibited its baneful influence: for, in addition to the fall in the cost of iron in England, the duty was also diminished to the extent of the decline in the first cost. For every dollar per ton that the article fell in England the cost of importation was reduced one dollar and thirty cents, being the addition of thirty per cent. duty upon the less cost of one dollar per ton; and though the actual decline of price in England might be only twenty-five per cent., the real diminution in the cost to the importer in first cost and duty was thirty-three per cent.

Prices continued to decline year after year in England, until finally railroad iron, which in 1846 was at £10 10s. sterling, (\$50,) fell to £4 15s. (\$23) per ton. When it was at the former rate, which required but little protection for our ironmasters, the ad valorem system gave them a protective duty of \$15 per ton, and when under the ruinous decline in the first cost, and protection was so essential, the same system gave them a protecting duty of less than \$7 per ton. The first cost and duty at the former rate was \$65 per ton, and at the latter only \$30.

No business or system could stand such rapid and great changes, and the natural consequence was that furnace after furnace went out of blast, until the production of the United States decreased from 850,000 to 500,000, and agreeably to some estimates only 450,000, tons per annum. The recent large and heavy advance in the price of

ron has given great activity to the iron works of the United States and Great Britain, the production of which will be rapidly and greatly increased; those in the United States in a greater ratio than in Great Britain. The supply will very soon overtake, and probably exceed, the demand. In the latter case a reaction in prices will of course be the consequence. It is therefore evidently the interest of the consumers of iron, and particularly those new railroad companies which are now progressing in a fluctuating duty, depending on the price of the article destroy our home establishments, then double the rates, and, after making a rich harvest out of us for three, four, or five years, compel us again to go over the same routine of low prices for one or two years, to be followed with exorbitant rates for double or treble those periods. If the duty on iron had remained at the rate which was collected upon it for the first year of the present tariff, the average cost of the article to the railroad companies and other consumers would have been less for the ten years following the enactment of the existing ad valorem tariff in 1846 than it now will be, including the very low prices at which it was furnished between 1849 and 1852. The next subsequent ten years

the fluctuation of prices in the foreign market, the whole country would be benefited by having the article at an average lower rate than they have obtained it since 1846. There is no doubt that iron can be furnished at a reaonable profit at much lower rates than it is now commanding both in the United States and Europe; but the recent destruction of the American furnaces has caused the demand to exceed the supply, and hence the present privateersmen (wounded during the last war with Great unnecessarily high prices. But if the American producer can only obtain a reasonable permanent protection against a ruinous though only a temporary reaction of prices in Europe, he will promptly run up the supply to the full wants of the country, which, as a matter of course, will result in a diminution of the price to the lowest remunerating cost, and ensure a constant and regular supply on

will see the same result, under the same state of things ;

and if Congress, instead of decreasing the duty on rail-

road iron, would enact that the duty new exacted under

the existing tariff on the present cost of iron in Europe

should be the permanent rate per ton, without regard to

fair and reasonable terms. The same principle that applies to iron applies als out in a more obvious and direct manner, to sugar.

That the people of the United States are now obtaining their supply of this necessary of life at far lower rates than at any previous period is owing exclusively to the large home production; the quantity of which forms a very heavy item in the aggregate production of the world-It is affecting in the most decided and extensive manner the price of the article in all the sugar-producing countries of the world, in the same manner as alluded to in the remarks on iron; not by American sugar being exported to foreign markets, and there coming into direct competition with foreign-grown sugar, but by our home well that the proper sanatary regulations should not be the river, and had safely arrived at Rock Island again at production supplying our own wants to a great extent, and thus keeping the United States, to the amount of their own production, from being additional purchasers in the foreign sugar markets.

The last crop (1853-'4) of sugar in Louisiana produced, by the official returns, 449,324 hogsheads, of an average by the official returns, 449,324 hogsheads, of an average weight of 1,000 pounds, or in round numbers 450,000,000 of Liverpool. But little will therefore be done in breadpounds. Florida and Texas would probably increase stuffs until after harvest. The demand is almost entirely the quantity to 500,000,000, to say nothing of maple

The preceding crop of 1852-'8 in Louisiana was only 320,000,000 pounds, which, with the above addition for Florida and Texas, would make 370,000,000. The consumption of foreign sugar in 1853 in the United States is estimated at 201,000 tons of 2,000 pounds, or in round ots. per gallon. numbers 400,000,000 pounds; making the aggregate consumption of foreign and home sugar 770,000,000 pounds. Without making any allowance for increased consumption in consequence of increased population, but estimating the consumption for 1854 at the same quantity of 770,000,000 pounds, and deducting from it the last

crop of 500,000,000 pounds, it follows that this year we shall only require 270,000,000 pounds of foreign sugar instead of 400,000,000, which we imported last year. Here, then, is a falling off of demand in the foreign sugar markets of 130,000,000 pounds from the United States, and hence the depressed state of prices in the foreign sugar-producing countries.

It is hardly necessary to say that this decline in the foreign markets acts with electric celerity upon the markets of the United States, and of course upon the home-made as well as the foreign article.

If Muscovado sugar at Porto Rico costs four cents per pound there, and with duty, freight, &c. can be sold at New York at six cents, it follows of course that New Orleans sugar of similar quality will bring the same rate; but if the same sugar falls in Porto Rico to three cents, and it can be sold at New York at five cents, the holder of the Louisiana article is obliged also to accept five cents. The decreased demand for sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico for the consumption of the United States. in consequence of the late heavy crop in Louisiana, (the largest ever made there,) has produced the very effect alluded to above. Prices were never previously so low, not only in those islands, but in all the other sugar markets of the world; nor have the Louisiana planters ever before been obliged to submit to such low rates for their staple. At this moment inferior sugar is selling at New Orleans at from 11 to 12 cents; fair 22 to 31 cents; and prime 8f to 4 cents. Yet, under such unprecedentedly low prices, we are gravely told of the oppression of the present tariff in imposing a heavy duty upon one of the necessaries of life. Until the culture of sugar grew into mportance in Louisiana the people of the United States said three and fourfold the present rates for sugar, and t was only as the home production increased that prices b. in to recede; and they have steadily and gradually decided as the culture of the article increased in the United States. During the war with Great Britain sugar was as high as forty cents per pound; the year subsequent to the war twenty cents; and up to the year 1825 the usual raw brown sugar ranged from ten to thirteen cents per pound. From 1825 the price of sugar has gradually declined in consequence of the increased production, except in those years when there has been a failure in the Louisiana crop, which, by its effect on prices, strikingly illustrates the principle which has been urged as to the effect of the supply from the United States upon the prices of the article in all the sugar markets of the

In 1834-5 the prices of Louisiana sugar at New Oreans, under an average crop, was 54 to 6 cents; in 1835-6, under a very short crop, the price was 104 to 11 cents, with a corresponding rise in all the West India markets ; in 1842-43 the price was 37 to 4 cents; and in 1848-44, under a partial failure of the crop, it was 51 to 6 cents. It is a notorious fact that a short crop of sugar in Louisiana invariably advances the price one to two cents, which of course it could not do on Louisiana sugar unless corresponding advance took place in foreign markets; for if the supply came from these latter at previous rates t would undersell the Louisiana sugar and keep it down o the rates of foreign-grown sugar.

This operation of a short crep is very obvious. The West India markets furnish one year with another about the same quantity of sugar, for which there is a regular and certain demand; but if the Louisians crop falls short 100,000,000 pounds, and the importers of the United States go, as they are obliged to do, into the West India markets for this additional quantity, the inevitable result is an advance in the rates. In like manner, when we have in unusually large crop, as was the case last season, and we emit to take our usual quantity from the West Indies to the extent of more than 100,000,000 pounds, as will be the case during the present year, and leave that as a surplus supply on the hands of the West India planters, it is equally an inevitable result that prices must recede there, as they have already done.

The sugar planters of Louisiana can with the greatest difficulty sustain themselves under the present rate of duty, and none but the best managed plantations, and those whose proprietors are independent in their position and free of incumbrances, are covering their expenses and a fair interest on their capital. It is "the last hair which breaks the camel's back," and if any unfavorable change in the present tariff takes place the culture of sugar in the Gulf States will be greatly reduced, if not

Under the supposition that this culture, in case of such a change, was reduced 200,000,000 pounds, or twoupon the West India islands for that additional quantity, will any one who has studied the question, or pretends to understand it, attempt to deny that the inevitable result would be to double at least the price of every pound of sugar consumed in the United States? Or if the whole culture in the South was abandoned, and the United States had to procure the 500,000,000 pounds additional from the foreign sugar market, would not the rate advance to even war prices? Though such prices would naturally stimulate foreign growers to increased production, yet it must be remembered they have not the additional labor at command, nor can they procure it to any considerable extent. and certainly not to such a degree as could ever reduce prices to their present standard.

## Telegraphic Correspondence.

Message of the Governor of Canada. QUEBEC, JUNE 15 .- On Thursday Lord ELGIN delivered speech on the opening of the Provincial Parliament, and,

after alluding at length to the absorbing question of the European war, proceeds to the subject of the reciprocity treaty, stating that he has been enabled to conclude a reaty with the United States, which now awaits ratification, and which he is convinced will prove in the highest degree advantageous to the colonies generally, as well as to the United States. His lordship also recommends the passage of a law to extend the elective franchise, and suggests a reduction of the tariff. He also alludes to the mexampled prosperity of the provinces, their unshaken

Maine Democratic Convention. PORTLAND, JUNE 16.—The Democratic (Wildcat) State Convention yesterday nominated SHEPHERD CARET for

A Duel Probably Fatal.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 16 .- A duel was fought a few days since in Mississippi between Gen. J. C. Saunders, of Alabama, and Judge Evans, of Mississippi. Five shots were exchanged, and both were wounded, the latter dangerously.

Tremendous Storm.

Boston, June 16 .- We had a tremendous rain storm last night, which continued for three hours, accompanied by thunder and lightning so terrific as to astound the "oldest inhabitant." During the storm one house in this city and twelve or fifteen in the vicinity were struck by

New York Market.

NEW YORK, JUNE 16 .- The flour market is unchanged, with an active demand. Sales at \$7.75 for State, and \$8.621 for Ohio. Southern flour is heavy, with sales at \$8.871 a \$9.25. Wheat is dull; corn unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 16 .- The flour market to-day is very quiet. Sales only of a few hundred barrels Howard street brands at \$8.50; City Mills held at \$8.12; rye flour \$5.25; corn meal \$3.50 a \$4. The supply of flour continues light and receipts small. There is no shipping demand. Indeed the prices now asked will not admit of for home consumption. The receipts of wheat are small, and sales to-day of a few hundred bushels red at \$1.85 a \$1.90; white \$1.93 a \$1.98 to \$2; corn, white 73 a 75, yellow 77 a 81; rye, Md. 100; Pa. 110; oats, Md. and Va. 59 a 60; Pa. 61 a 62. Seeds dull and unchanged. Provisions are in steady request. Mess pork \$14; bacon is a trifle higher; lard 9\frac{2}{3} a 10\frac{1}{2}, in kegs 12 a 13, barrel 15 a 20 per lb. Whiskey in hhds. 27 and in barrels 28

Tobacco continues in good request, with a fair shipping demand. Sales of about 300 hhds. Ohio at prices ranging from \$5 to \$6.50 fair. Other descriptions are selling freely as fast as inspected at full prices of last week. The inspections of the week are 698 hhds. Maryland, 447 Ohio, and 170 Kentucky.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares 57½ a 58 cts.